

Cape Dongkong Telegraph.

No. 3459

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1893.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED
5 per cent on Fixed Deposits for 12 Months.

4 " " 6 "
3 " " 3 "
2 " " Current Account daily balances.

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1893. [571]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

LATE

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE
BANK OF INDIA, LONDON
AND CHINA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:-
For 12 Months 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 "
" 3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [192]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillier, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chau Kit Shan, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.
H. Stoltzfeld, Esq. Chief Manager.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and
Amoy.

BANKERS:—

The Commercial Bank of Scotland,
Barra Banking Co. and The Alliance Bank (Ltd.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

" 5 " 4 "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3 "

Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [18]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND
THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000

CAPITAL CALLED UP £25,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Wm. Kerwick, Esq.—Chairman.
Adolf von Andree, Esq. F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Egbert Iverson, Esq. H. D. Stewart, Esq.
David McLean, Esq.

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:

The Hon. J. J. Keswick, J. The Hon. C. P. Chater.

H. Hopius, Esq.

Head Office:—3, Princes Street, London.

Branches:—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and
Shanghai.

Agencies:—Penang, Singapore, and Yokohama;

RATES OF INTEREST,

ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS

and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained
on application.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [199]

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

PAYMENT OF SECOND DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND

DIVIDEND of 10 PER CENT. will be

PAYABLE ON APPLICATION, at the Office

of THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION), on and after

MONDAY, the 5th June, to all CREDITORS

whose Claims have been received and admitted.

E. W. RUTTER,
Attorney for the Liquidator,

New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited,
(In Liquidation).

Hongkong, 20th May, 1893. [618]

To be Let.

FOUR ROOMS (Furnished or Unfurnished)
above the KOWLOON CLUB, Kowloon,
with TWO BATH ROOMS. Separate entrance.

Also,
ONE GODOWN, No. 117, Praya East.

Apply to
DORABEE HOWROOEE,
Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1893. [584]

TO LET.

OFFICES...1st & 2nd FLOOR of No. 4,
Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of
China, Japan and Sardinia, Limited.

Nos. 11 & 12, COOMBE ROAD—a large

dwelling house at Magazine Gap,

No. 10, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 7, Praya Central, at present occu-

pied by the New Oriental Bank in Liquidation.

NEW HOUSES in RIFTON TERRACE—Bon-

ham Road, near Breezy Point.

NEW HOUSES in Elgin Street, Peel Street,

and Station Street.

No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS,
FLOORS in Blue Buildings.

GODOWN, No. 1A, Blue Buildings.

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES at Magazine

Gap. Very cheap rental.

GROUND FLOOR No. 5, Shelley Street.

THE WILDERNESS, Caine Road.

OFFICES in Praya Central above Meiss,

Douglas Laprik & Co.'s Offices.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1893. [518]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1825.

INVESTED FUNDS £7,000,000 Sig.

ANNUAL INCOME £900,000 Sig.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI:

AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq.

F. H. BELL, Esq.

JAMES L. SCOTT, Esq.

NEIL MACLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.

W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.

AGENCIES:

Amoy—Messrs Brown & Co.

Canton—Messrs Row & Co.

Choo Foo—Messrs Cornish & Co.

Chow Foo—Messrs Phipps, Phillips & Co.

Kowloon—Messrs. W. Forbes Sharp & Co.

Kota—Messrs Brown & Co.

Nagasaki—Chin & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.

Nanchang—Messrs Bandinel & Co.

Ningpo—Gustav Kultau, Esq.

Peking—Dr. Dodgeon, Medical Officer.

Sealou—Messrs Bradley & Co.

Tientsin—Messrs Wilson & Co.

Yokohama—Messrs Fraser, Farley & Co.

The Standard is an old and wealthy, Scottish

Office, well-known throughout India and the

East, and has acquired a marked character for

sound and liberal management.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong.

679-5] Standard Life Office.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON-TAI INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000] £833,333-33

EQUAL TO £333,333-33

RESERVE FUND £33,000-00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

LIU SING, Esq. LO YEE MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SEUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken

at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the

World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, Praya West

Hongkong, 15th December, 1885. [189]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken

at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the

World.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1893. [173]

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Hongkong, 15th February, 1893. [173]

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1893.

Hints.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

AERATED WATERS.

WATER.—The Water used is absolutely pure.

STEAM PLANT.—Of the latest and most powerful type.

SUPERVISION.—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

THE PRODUCT.—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

and ten thousand persons have been rendered homeless.

AUSTRALIAN BANKING REFORMS.

A Conference of Australian Premiers has been held to consider the present financial conditions of the various Colonies and to formulate measures for the better conduct of banking institutions. Resolutions were passed as to the expediency of uniform banking legislation compelling all banks of issue to hold either Colonial Bonds or coins against their note issues, which the Government will undertake to guarantee.

The foreigners who were reported to have been lost while attempting an ascent of Mount Fuji, a fortnight since, have turned up all right. The rumour had its origin in the time taken by the party and the stormy weather then prevailing.

The Khan of Khelat is a potentate who lives under the protection of Great Britain. He likes and believes in the Bible. This excellent person, since his accession to power, is credited with having put to death no fewer than three thousand of his loving subjects. He sends his wives to "Kingdom come" five at a time.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. Wise, for the Plaintiff Judge.)

May 21st.

THE DOG'S TALE.

The action of C. H. Gale against W. S. Harrison for \$150 damages for shooting plaintiff's dog (adjudged from Monday) was again before Mr. A. G. Wise, registrar, by consent of the parties, at the request of Mr. A. G. Wise, Judge. Mr. Ellis (Wotton and Deacon) was for plaintiff and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson for defendant.

William Stuart Harrison, manager, of the telephone Co., said:—I have been living at No. 2, Seymour Terrace, with plaintiff, for some time. He came in March last. He had a dog with him. The dog bit me on Friday, Oct. 5th, in the morning. I had gone into the yard at the back of the house to call the cools; the dog was there, and I patted it on the head, as I had often done; before the dog turned on me in a way that surprised me; it growled, and bit me, on the left hand, the moment I touched it. When I found the dog had bitten me, I drew off, and threw a piece of bath-brick at him; not a large brick, but a small piece. I may also have thrown a scrubbing brush; the boy says I did, and I do not dispute it. I picked up anything, handy. Then I went down town in my chair, sucking the wound to draw the poison, if possible; and I had the wound cauterised by Dr. Steadman, and also by Dr. Castle later. In the evening I told Mr. Gale, and he was very sympathetic; I think he said I ought to have kept away from the dog. Next day I asked him to remove the dog from the house. On Friday evening, when I had a revolver with me, I suggested that the dog might have to be shot; he said, "Yes." I then asked him to leave the room, but I refused, as I had come to get my dinner. After I had come to get my dinner, and it was about 8 p.m., I went to the room, but I refused, as I had come to get my dinner. The dog was mine, and I had a right to have the dog out. He refused duty. At first I thought of poisoning it, but as Mr. Gale was fond of it I thought I would give him every opportunity, so I said he must remove it by noon on Monday. As he did not, I shot it; when I left after shooting it, about 3 p.m., it was not dead. I did not beat it before or after shooting. Generally the dog had run out of the house in the evening, and sometimes came into my room without Mr. Gale. I did not see it loose after it bit me, except at the time when Mr. Gale wanted me to leave the room. The dog was big and powerful, capable of breaking its chain or moving its kennel; on the Sunday morning it growled on seeing me; that was after I first threatened to shoot it if not removed. I threatened because I did not feel safe after it had bitten me.

Cross-examined:—I do not make a general promise of going into the yard to call at a cooler; sometimes I do and sometimes not. I could have rung for the boy to come, but I preferred to go into the yard on that occasion. The brick which I threw was not as big as an ordinary house-brick; I do not think half as big. I did not measure it before throwing. I cannot say how much flesh had to be torn off my hand for cauterising; probably half a square inch. I did not weigh my hand before and after to see. There was some blood—more than from a pin-prick. Dr. Steadman did not say whether it was serious or not; he did not tell me to come again. Later I saw Dr. Castle, about other matters, and mentioned the bite and the cauterising, and he told me to come and let him do it again. He did not say it was serious or otherwise. I did not scare the dog by opening an umbrella, a very long time ago, but at the time of this bite there had been no enmity at all between us. After being bitten, I threw things at the dog, and then I at once hurried down to have the wound cauterised. I did not notice the bite for about half a minute. I did not ask Mr. Gale to remove the dog the first time I complained about the bite; I cannot say exactly why, but probably I expected he would remove the dog of his own accord. I cannot say, whether I had a right to shoot the dog if I could not say, unless I were a lawyer, and possibly not then. (Laughter.) When Mr. Gale asked me to leave the room, I did not do so, because I did not choose. I was tenant of the house, and he was my subscriber, but it had been our custom to dine together in that room. It was his room, in a way. I did not wish to incite the dog to attack me; I stayed because I wished to see if the dog had a dislike for me, or if it would attack me. When I shot the dog I think the door was open; I do not remember if my hand was on the handle, but I was close to the door. Mr. Gale says that eight feet from the kennel, and I do not dispute it. The dog's body was not entirely exposed when I fired; I fired six shots. Possibly some of the shots might hit the dog through the kennel and carry splinters into its flesh.

Mr. Gale (defendant) to give evidence as to the value of the dog, but knew nothing about it.

After some further cross-examination, the Registrar gave judgement as follows:—In this case, the plaintiff claims \$150 from the defendant as the value of a dog shot. Defendant admits having shot the dog, but pleads justification, and after hearing the evidence I may say at once that I think there was not the slightest justification. With regard to the manner in which the dog was shot, I have no intention of saying anything now; as I have already expressed an opinion, and this point does not affect the case. I am bound to say I do not agree with Mr. Wilkinson that the shooting of the dog was quite natural; I may say I think it was absolutely unnatural. The only question here is as to the amount of damages. Plaintiff values the dog at \$150, but there is no value at \$150 is a great deal too much. The dog was between eleven and twelve months old, and had only been out with the girls comparatively few times. Therefore it could not be called anything more than a half-trained pup. I find for the plaintiff—fifty dollars and costs.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Friday the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., the following will be the business:—

- Report of Finance Committee (No. 3), (Colonial Secretary).
- Report of Public Works Committee (No. 3), (Director of Public Works).
- Motion, (Colonial Secretary).
- Question, (Mr. E. R. Bell) (see).

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

- First reading of a Bill "for the naturalisation of Meyer Fredericks" (Colonial Secretary).
- First reading of a Bill "to make provision for regulating the keeping of dogs and for the prevention of the importation and spread of rabies" (Attorney General).
- Second reading of the Bill entitled "The P. & O. Incorporation Ordinance" (Registrar General).
- Second reading of the Bill "for the incorporation of the Trustees of the Hongkong and South China Masonic Benevolence Fund" (Mr. C. P. Chilton).

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHIR BONNAGES DU TONKIN.

The ordinary meeting of shareholders in this Company (under French law) was held today. There were present Messrs. Bavier-Chaufray (Managing Director), J. J. Karswick, C. P. Chilton (Attorney), M. Goffe, C. Jameson, Champin, D. A. Stasoon, V. Alford, W. Darby, F. Jordan, A. G. Morris, J. S. Laprakal, J. M. G. Marples, H. Oppie, T. J. Rose, W. Warren,

D. B. Tait, D. Newgate, M. S. Sassoon, and R. B. Joyce (secretary).

On the motion of Mr. Chater, Mr. Bavier-Chaufray was asked to take the chair.

The Chairman announced that there were present 21 shareholders, representing 7,585 shares, or 2,432,500 francs, having 221 votes. In conformity with the requirements of French law, Messrs. Chater and Mody, the two largest shareholders present, were appointed scrutineers, with Mr. Joyce as secretary, to verify these facts. The formalities of law having been complied with, the meeting was declared open.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, we have the honour to submit to you the accounts for 1892. In regard to them we beg to refer you to the explanations given by our chief accountant in his appended letter, the conclusions in which should, we trust, recommend themselves to you. Since our last report great progress has been made in our collieries; the programme which we had put before us, and which consisted in arriving as early as possible at a remunerative production, has now been to a great degree accomplished; our plant may be considered as very nearly complete, and we have now definitely reached the period of production. Our railroads are working regularly—the Nagoya line, four kilometers (one mile) which was already finished during the preceding year, continues to give us full satisfaction, and the Hatou line, 12 kilometers long (7 miles), is now in full working order, and every day sends regularly 5 trains laden with coal to the screening machines at Hongay. Three locomotives and ten eight-ton wagons ensure the transport of the coal by these two lines. Our screening machines are in direct communication with the Nagoya and Hatou centres, and have been made with a capacity of passing 70 tons of coal per day over the screens; they are also working very regularly, and send our output, as soon as it is screened, either to the stock platform, or to the trap-door stock, or straight to the ships which are loading at the wharf. The stock platform, which is constructed of masonry and can hold 30,000 tons of coal, was already finished before our last report; it is of great use in facilitating operations between the screening machinery and the wharf. The trap-door stock, which was built to meet any necessary urgent loading, and can contain 1000 tons of coal, which falls through the traps straight into the wagons below, whence it is carried to the wharf, is finished and gives excellent results. The wharf is also completed, and is a remarkably fine piece of work, which, according to those most competent to pronounce an opinion, is most creditable to our above-ground engineering department. The largest ships can easily lie alongside, and are rapidly loaded by means of two powerful 50-ton travelling hydraulic cranes placed on rails and moved by capital machines placed adjacent. A hydraulic capstan, placed at the top of the wharf, facilitates the arrival of the self-wagons and the departure of the empties; the former, before reaching the ship, pass over a weighbridge where they are weighed. Two more hydraulic capstans are going to be put in the same place. Finally, the plant of our manufacturing and repairing workshops has been made so complete as to enable us to do our own repairs, and to make even what is most indispensable to us. You see, Gentlemen, that our plant has attained a very appreciable degree of completeness, which many mines in France, of longer standing than ours, have not surpassed; and if we obtain this result, we have spent a good deal of money, we can say, with all certainty, that very much has been done and that very little remains to do to complete the programme we have put before us. As regards our output, it has kept pace with the increase of our plant; it has now reached 600 to 650 tons per day, of which two-thirds comes from the Hatou half-work. This output will continue increasing in proportion as the works are advanced, and we shall easily be able to double it, as soon as we have got another locomotive, 25 more wagons, and 100 more trucks. So we have not hesitated to order this supplementary plant, hardly a month ago. We do not fear contradiction when we assert that there is no mine, either in France, England, or anywhere else, which, at the end of four years of work would have been in a position to produce, after so short a time, results superior to those which we have obtained, especially if you consider that, before devoting ourselves to actual mining operations, we had to begin with exploratory works, which were the more difficult in that they had to be carried on over a mining region which was utterly unknown, and whose extraordinary richness, heretofore unsuspected, made the studies more laborious by provoking the astonishment, and in consequence the perplexity, of the engineers to whom they were entrusted. As our production has been gradually increasing, the great problem we had to solve was that of outlets. The output as a matter of fact consists of about 25 per cent. of large and 75 per cent. of small, a proportion which will certainly improve, when we reach, in depth, seams of greater firmness. Our large goes rapidly, almost as soon as it is landed in Hongkong, at \$6 and 77 per ton, without our caring, and assured sales had not come to prove the end of the period of preparatory works.

We shall then be able to begin regular amortisation and profit and loss accounts, which explain themselves, now that the period of work has begun, but which had no "raison d'être" as long as a constantly increasing output and assured sales had not come to prove the end of the period of preparatory works.

I have the honour to say, Sir, etc., etc., E. CECALDI, Chief Acct.

The auditor's report was also read by the Secretary, as follows:—

Gentlemen.—In fulfilment of the office which you were good enough to confer on me at your meeting of the 31st May, 1892, I have verified the correctness of the entries in your books, and have assured myself of their conformity with the balance sheet submitted to you.

This balance sheet divides the assets into three parts:

1st, Real Property.—This heading comprises, on the one hand, all the expenses bearing on the exploratory and preliminary works; on the other hand, the value of the concessions, the plant, and the Nagoya and Hatou railroads:

2nd, Intangible Property.—This includes the coal in stock at Hongay and Hongkong, the goods in the storehouse and securities:

3rd, Disposable Property—including cash in the safe and banks, sundry debtors, and current accounts:

the amounts to \$11,392.00.

As to the heading of profit and loss, which appears among the assets of \$65,100.00, our opinion is that we should, and we propose to pass to the account of preliminary expenses the whole of this sum, and the loss account of \$2,133.62.

2nd, Real Property.—This includes the coal in stock at Hongay and Hongkong, the goods in the storehouse and securities:

this heading comes to \$17,141.43.

3rd, Disposable Property—including cash in the safe and banks, sundry debtors, and current accounts:

the amounts to \$11,392.00.

This sum ought really to figure in the account of preliminary expenses, since the company has only entered into the effective period of production since the 1st January, 1893. As for the liabilities, besides the original capital and the debentures, appears the account of

Various Liabilities, which amounts to \$8,452.88.

Which is represented by various current accounts with the banks, and principally by the debt of \$31,138.74 to

Messrs. Chater and Mody.

On the journal appear cross-entries, which arise from the suppression of the profit and loss accounts:

These cross-entries re-establish the accounts in conformity with the balance sheet.

Your Company, Gentlemen, has definitely entered to a period of active production, as it is actually turning out 15,000 to 16,000 tons per month, a amount which is daily increased. The period of difficulties is over, and everything seems to point to 1893 realising your hopes.

I ask you, Gentlemen, to adopt the report and pass the accounts which have been presented to you.

AND. CHAMPIN, Auditor.

There was also a very long report by Mr. Vallsewaki, chief engineer at Hongay, which was taken as read, and to be printed and circulated.

The Chairman.—Gentlemen, I have nothing more to add to the report which have been read to you, and which give a full account of what has been done; but I shall be very glad to answer any questions that may be put to me, and I shall be particularly happy to give any further information you may desire.

There being no questions, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts, together with the motion suggested in the accountant's report, as follows:—

"The Board proposes the adoption of the report and accounts, including the transfer to preliminary account of \$22,973.05, which really belongs to that account, less royalties, interest, and some other items which naturally may come under profit and loss account."

Mr. Laprak seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Janzen, seconded by Mr. N. R. Sassoon, the retiring directors (Messrs. Rosen and Bavier-Chaufray) were re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. Hopkins, seconded by Mr. Morris, the appointment of Mr. Bell-Irving as director in place of Mr. Bell-Irving (who resigned on leaving the Colony) was confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. Gibbs, seconded by Mr. Warren, M. Champin was re-elected auditor.

The Chairman.—There is no further business, gentlemen; I declare this meeting closed, and I thank you for your attendance to-day.

Mr. Laprak.—Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, before the meeting dissolves I think it due to the directors and also to the staff employed at Hongay to propose a vote of thanks for all they have done for us during the past year. (Applause.)

We know that it is climate like that of Tonkin. It must be very hard work for the miners and for all the Europeans employed there, and we can only trust that the course of time we shall be able to realise the work they have done, and that the Company will be a serviceable, valuable, and dividend-paying one. (Applause.)

The Chairman.—Gentlemen, I thank you on behalf of my brother-directors and myself, and for the staff at Hongay, for the vote of thanks which you have so kindly given us, and which, especially after the troublous times we have just passed through, we highly appreciate. In our honest conscience we feel that we have deserved it, as every one of us has done his very best to promote the welfare of the Company, and you may rest assured that we shall continue to exert all our efforts in bringing out grand property to that final success which, I may say with all confidence, is now not very far off. (Applause.)

This concluded the proceedings.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Directors to the fourth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders to be held at the Company's offices, No. 6, Ice House Lane, at noon on Thursday, the 15th June, 1893.

Gentlemen.—In submitting the accompanying statement of the Company's accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1893, your directors are pleased to be able to report a balance at credit of working account of \$36,407.70, thus wiping off the previous debit balance of Profit and Loss account, and leaving the sum of \$937.55 at credit of the latter account to carry forward.

With the concurrence of our Directors, we have thought it advisable to adopt a more rational method of procedure, and not to show as losses expenses undertaken in view of the regular and estimated improvement of a enterprise at its start.

I have therefore carried in the account of preliminary expenses the amount of profit and loss of \$28,424.69 o/c, leaving this latter account with a debit balance of \$31,100.64, as mentioned above.

As the total seems to me to be still much exaggerated, I would ask you to be good enough to propose to the General Meeting that they should pass the necessary authorisation for the amount of the amortisations to be cancelled, as well as the sums wrongly carried to profit and loss in 1891.

I would then pass to this account the sums that should be included in it, as royalties, interest, discount, customs dues, insurance, commissions, &c., &c., in a word, the actual general expenses.

We shall then be able to begin regular amortisation and profit and loss accounts, which explain themselves, now that the period of work has begun, but which had no "raison d'être" as long as a constantly increasing output and assured sales had not come to prove the end of the period of preparatory works.

We shall then be able to begin regular amortisation and profit and loss accounts, which explain themselves, now that the period of work has begun, but which had no "raison d'être" as long as a constantly increasing output and assured sales had not come to prove the end of the period of preparatory works.

I would then pass

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1893.

We have compared the Accounts with the Books and Vouchers at the Office of the Company, and found the above Statement to be in accordance therewith.

G. STEWART, J. Auditors.
H. HUNTER, J. Auditors.

Hongkong, May 16th, 1893.

THE POST OFFICE.

There is perhaps no department in the Government Service that lays itself so open to criticism, coming as it does within the personal ken of every member of the community, as does the Post Office. And this fact, it might naturally be supposed, would act as an incentive to the Postmaster General, and those of his immediate subordinates, to carry out the duties of their important department to the entire satisfaction of the public. It is not so, however. Complaints have been made to us from time to time regarding the working of the local Office which, it really seems, stands in need of radical reform. The French small steamer *Sydney* was moored to her buoy in the harbour at 10 o'clock last night but the first of the mails were only delivered at 9 o'clock this morning. We have been asked to give an explanation of this delay but prefer to delegate the question to the Postmaster General himself.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges were crowded out of last night's issue:

LONDON, April 24th.

The prospectus of the copy of William Walford Astor's new magazine, which will be issued this week, indicates a general attempt on the part of all contributors to write up to Mr. Astor's literary and social level.

The Countess of Cork succeeds in getting quite in touch with the owner of the magazine in her telling articles on society, in which she says that the entrance to society cannot be obtained by either the gold of England or the almighty dollar.

But Mr. Astor is, after all, the best contributor to his own pages, and his article on Mme. Recamier is fully as interesting as anything in them, printed or illustrated. He tries to prove that Mme. Recamier married her own father.

April 25th.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Telegraph* says: "The recent reports of the peasant uprising in Southern Russia and the consequent stopping of the Czar's train are unfounded. The train halted for a few minutes near Charkoff to replace a rail which had been torn from the track. Otherwise the Czar's journey was not interrupted."

A private dispatch from Belgrade states that dissension prevails in the new Cabinet of King Alexander, formed under his direction after the *coup d'état* of two weeks ago. The King, it is stated, has declined to accept the resignation of Franjevovic, Minister of War, and Djurevic, Minister of War, has gone to Romania on a confidential mission to Queen Natalie.

WELLINGTON (N. Z.), April 26th.

Ballance, Prime Minister of New Zealand, is dead.

PARIS, April 26th.

Charles Demesme, the noted author, editor and critic, is dead.

Eight thousand men employed in the Loire Naval Yard struck at Nantes to-day, and marched, shouting and singing, through the streets. Trouble is apprehended and the troops have been confined in the barracks.

NEW YORK, April 26th.

Great satisfaction was expressed in financial circles this morning at the result of the conference yesterday evening between the New York bankers and Carlile, Secretary of the Treasury, and Wall Street quickly showed that it appreciated the clear, explicit statement made to the bankers. Although no action was taken at the conference it established unmistakably in the minds of the bankers present, as all admitted this morning, that the Government had determined to maintain the parity between gold and silver; that the Secretary thoroughly understood the situation and that the stories that there was friction between the Secretary and the bankers of New York were absolutely without foundation.

It was learned on good authority that Secretary Carlile was assured by the New York bank presidents of their willingness to come to the assistance of the Government whenever, in his opinion, more gold was needed in the treasury.

The terms on which gold would be furnished were left open. It was also agreed by all present that the uneasiness based upon the intrenchment upon the \$100,000 in the gold reserve fund was only sentimental, and that at this time there was no necessity for the bond issue or gold loan to the treasury.

VIENNA, April 26th.

The Hungarian Minister of Public Worship has introduced a Jewish emancipation bill in the Hungarian Reichstag. The measure is conceived in the most liberal spirit. It declares that the Israelite religion shall be legally recognised; that existing facilities for Christianising the Jews shall be abolished without conditions, and that the conversion of Christians to Judaism, which has hitherto been impossible in Hungary, shall be legally sanctioned.

BERLIN, April 26th.

Ahward, the notorious Jew baiter, to-day received another blow. The sub-committee of the Reichstag appointed to examine into the charges of corruption that he made against present and ex-members of the Government submitted its report to-day. The committee finds nothing in the documents examined to prove the grave charges made by Ahward.

AMSTERDAM, April 26th.

The socialists of Moninger marched through the streets of that city this afternoon. They refused to disperse at the commands of the police. The police then charged with drawn sabres and cleared the streets. Several socialists were wounded.

VIENNA, May 1st.

Fifty-six meetings were held by the workingmen of this city and suburbs to-day. The police kept out of sight and no effort was made to disturb the meetings. At 5 o'clock this afternoon 20,000 men and women massed on the Prater. They sang the "Marseillaise" and other revolutionary hymns, and cheered the strikers, who demanded universal suffrage. At 6.30 they began marching through the city. All the soldiers were confined in the barracks. Asverthal and a labourer passed the Emperor Franz Joseph barricades they cheered the soldiers and the soldiers returned the cheer. The incident illustrates the good feeling which prevailed in the city throughout the day.

LONDON, May 2nd.

A fire started early this morning in the lumber yard of Simpson, on Hedon road, Hull. The flames spread rapidly to the dwelling opposite. Eight houses were burning simultaneously, many more were in danger, and several blocks of business buildings were threatened. The whole district was panic-stricken, and it required the united efforts of two squads of police and a company of militia to subdue the people. Many were landed and droned the firemen.

After three hours the fire was brought under control. Most of the timber yard was destroyed. Four houses were burned and several others were partly destroyed. There is little doubt that the fire was incendiary.

WASHINGTON, April 26th.

The Star says that a rumor is being circulated in naval circles that the Duke of York has been married secretly to the daughter of a British naval officer at Malta. It is added that the Prince's unexpected departure on his present tour was not unconnected with this rumoured matrimonial adventure.

VIENNA, May 2nd.

The Belgian Senate, by a vote of 52 to 1, with twenty absences, approved the Nyssen plan to establish universal suffrage, with plenary voting based on the ownership of property and the possession of certain educational qualifications.

SYRIA, April 26th.

It is reported that Russia seeks to have the frontier of North Persia rectified in such a manner as to secure the cession to her of the territory in the vicinity of Jossan and Kielat Kadi. English influence is opposed to it, but it is feared that he will yield to Russian influence.

ODESSA, April 26th.

Newspapers in this city report a general exodus of German colonists from Russia to America because of official persecutions.

PRAGUE, April 26th.

A large portion of the town of Kreuzberg, containing 1,000 inhabitants, has been burned. One hundred and seventy houses were destroyed, six persons burned to death and many seriously hurt. Five hundred people were rendered homeless.

LONDON, April 26th.

Mr. Gladstone said this morning that neither the bullet of the assassin nor the secondary words of Conservative leaders could prevent him from being granted to the Irish people. "The nation," he said, "has at length become convinced that even the measure which we now offer is but a small need of justice to an oppressed people."

He was addressing the bearers of resolutions of confidence from the Presbyterians in Ulster. "I am comforted," he said in conclusion, "to observe the existence of such enlightened opinion

as this resolution portrays. It is a beacon of joy riding above the sea of violence and intolerance which recently sought to overwhelm law and order in Belfast."

The Liberal whiz, Mr. E. Majorbanks, who is in the best position to gauge the prospects of the Government's existence, expresses perfect confidence that dissolution is certain not to occur before 1895. The Government is determined not to go before the country again until good Liberal reforms measures have been passed and if the Lords reject the Home Rule Bill they must also reject the other bills. This will be likely to incense the country still more against the hereditary chamber.

One of those democratic measures which will have tremendous influence in bringing the London masses to the side of Gladstone is that announced by Mr. Fowler, president of the local Government board. The poor district of London long groaned under heavy taxation for poor relief, etc., while the wealthier West End districts have escaped almost scot-free. Mr. Fowler promises relief in the immediate introduction of a bill providing for the equalization of the rate throughout London.

A large number of residents of Ulster, belonging to the Presbyterian and Unitarian churches, repudiate the resolution advocating opposition to Irish home rule sent to Lord Salisbury by the Archbishops of Armagh, Dublin, and the London metropolis to the side of Gladstone is that announced by Mr. Fowler, president of the local Government board. The poor district of London long groaned under heavy taxation for poor relief, etc., while the wealthier West End districts have escaped almost scot-free. Mr. Fowler promises relief in the immediate introduction of a bill providing for the equalization of the rate throughout London.

The Army Bill will be brought up and debated in the House of Commons, last night, the debate on the Budget was concluded. After a urgent action to put down the revolt, and declare the national sentiment demands that the last remnant of the Spanish Colonial Empire in

replying, assured them that the Government would not hesitate to make any sacrifice to maintain Spanish rule in Cuba, but that unless the situation became worse he considered the colonial army strong enough to conquer the rebels. Relianceents, however, were in readiness to deposit on the first intimation from the Captain-General of Cuba that their assistance was required. The Madrid newspapers advise

urgent action to put down the revolt, and declare the national sentiment demands that the last remnant of the Spanish Colonial Empire in

BOSTON, May 2nd.

"Bob" Flusimmons called at the *Globe* office yesterday and left a deposit for a match with Alex Groggins. The stakes will be \$5,000 and the largest purse offered.

LUCERNE, May 2nd.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany received a royal reception here to-day in their return from the silver wedding festivities of the King and Queen of Italy. The city is decorated in honor of the imperial visitors, who were received with salutes of artillery and the shouts of the assembled multitudes.

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PARIS, May 2nd.

It is stated that King Behan of Dahomey, who since the capture of Abomey, his capital, has been carrying on a desultory warfare against the French, has submitted to French authority.

DUNDEE, May 2nd.

Nineteen thousand working people employed in the jute mills at this place have gone out on strike.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, April 27th.

The man Townsend, who was arrested for having discharged a pistol in Downing street, is stated to have lived for seven years in Sydney. The charge against him in connection with Mr. Gladstone rests only on rambling memoranda to the effect that speeches made by Colonel Sanderson and Sir Henry James, justified him in his conduct at Belfast.

MELBOURNE, April 29th.

The Government of Victoria has announced its decision to amalgamate all the savings banks, now conducted independent of the Government with the Post Office savings banks. The Government of the colony is to have full control and to guarantee deposits.

LONDON, April 30th.

Five hundred stevedores have struck at the Victoria docks against the federation of free labourers.

PARIS, April 30th.

Of nine Catholic priests deprived of their stipends for hostility to the Republic all but one have been restored to full rights and privileges.

ROME, April 30th.

The King and Queen of Italy and the Emperor and Empress of Germany will arrive in Spezia to-morrow.

NEW YORK, April 30th.

The great international race between the American liner *Paris* and the new Cunarder *Cambria* is over. The *Paris* was beaten by the *Cambria* many hours over a rough course.

LONDON, May 1st.

The *Financial News* announces that the garrison in coffee engineered by Kaltenbach, the Paris operator, has collapsed, implicating thirty firms in Havre and a number of firms in Antwerp and Hamburg. Kaltenbach carried 1,000,000 bags of coffee. Recently he has been unable to make good his margins in New York, and the coffee held by his agents there was forced on the market, causing a heavy fall in price. The firm managed to rally then partially, but was unable to continue the fight.

A dispatch from Zanzibar brings news of the killing of 125 slaves by the capitulation of an Arab crew in which the captives were being conveyed.

MARSHALL ISLANDS, May 1st.

A large part of the working population took part in the May day celebrations to-day. Towards evening the crowds in the streets became very disorderly. The police tried to arrest several socialists who were waving red flags inciting the workingmen to violence. The crowd resisted, and in the fight which followed the police were wounded.

The Hussars came to the rescue of the police, and a general fight began. Floyot, a municipal Councillor, was knocked down and droned by the Hussars, his clothing torn and he was trampled under foot. After the first charge the Hussars were repulsed.

The crowd of rioters captured the Police Commissioner, knocked him down and droned him in the dust. He was rescued by the troops before serious harm could be done him. By a united effort of the military and police eventually split the mob and drove off a group of the rioters. In several districts disorderly crowds were still parading at a late hour.

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The Egyptian Government intends to ask the European Powers to sanction a modification of the mixed tribunals in Egypt.

The projected visit of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and his newly-made bride to the Sultan of Turkey at Istanbul has been abandoned, owing to the action of M. Neldoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, who is opposed to it.

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NOTICES OF FIRMS.

A. E. SKEELS & CO.,

Telegraphic Address, "SOPRINGS," Hongkong, (A.B.C. Code 4th Edition.)

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL, Under Messrs. Douglas Laftall & Co.'s Offices.

MESSRS. A. E. SKEELS & CO., under Sale Privately, or by Auction, of any class of Goods or Property. Prompt Settlements Guaranteed. Immediate Cash Advances on Goods for Auction.

Cargoes received for Storage, Insurances effected.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1893.

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "KREMLIN," A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 52.

PROPRIETORS, THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. THE TABLE D'HÔTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the service being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated; open on to spacious Verandas, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communication.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Room, the "new," Bar, and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adjoins the HOTEL, and is under the same Management.

The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1893.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TWO PIANOS, COOKING STOVES, &c., &c.

AT THE SALE-MARK, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL,

ON SATURDAY next, the 3rd June, 1893,

AT 2.30 P.M. SHARP,

Comprising—

DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM and BED-ROOM SUITS, EASY CHAIRS, Hand-some SIDEBOARDS and OVERMANTEL'S, EXTENSION DINING-TABLES, DINNER WAGGONS, DINNER SERVICES, BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, MARBLE-TOP WASHTANDS, CARPETS, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, CURTAINS, ELECTRO-PLATED and GLASS WARE, COOKING STOVES, ICE CHESTS, MEAT SAFES, JINRICKSHA, HILL CHAIRS, &c., &c.

Also for Sundry Accounts. A large quantity of NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE and EFFECTS, and a few Cases of WINES and SPIRITS.

See Expresses.

On view on Friday and Saturday.

A. E. SKEELS & CO., Auctioneers & Valuators.

Auction Mart, 17, Praya Central,

Hongkong, 30th May, 1893.

IN THE COLONIAL COURT OF ADMIRALTY OF HONGKONG.

SUIT NO. 3 OF 1893.

GEO. FEYNICK & CO., LIMITED—Plaintiffs,

Against THE STEAMSHIP "PROPONTIS."

THE Marshal of the Colonial Court of Admiralty of Hongkong will (pursuant to a Commission for Sale issued hereby) Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

FRIDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon,

AT THE Supreme Court House, Victoria, Hongkong, (unless previously sold by private treaty.)

The Iron Screw Steamship

"PROPONTIS."

Gross Tonnage 2,132; Net Register Tonnage 1,387; 16" she now lies adrift in Hongkong Harbour.

The Vessel was built by the London and Glasgow Ship Building Company, at Glasgow, in 1864, and Classed "A1."

Length.....325 Feet.

Breadth.....37 Feet.

Depth.....25 Feet.

Is fitted with Triple Expansion Engines of 250 H.P., 1,125 H.P. effective, built by JOHN ELDER & Co. in 1874; diameter of Cylinder H.P. 22" by 40" by 50".

Stroke of Piston, 16 inches; Double-ended Malleable-Steel Boilers, 160 lbs. pressure, built by D. ROLLO & SONS, October, 1883.

Fairly good condition.

Total dead weight capacity, 2,400 tons;

Boiler capacity, 30 tons.

General Survey completed in October, 1892; on Hull, Engines and Boilers, since which time there have been fitted 300 plain Tubes in Boilers and 48 stays.

100 tons of Akalki Coal, now in bunkers.

Awnings fitted for main deck and poop, all complete.

C. F. A. SANGSTER,

Marshall.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1893.

(607)

INTIMATIONS.

D. R. KNORR'S
LION BRAND
ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventors' signature "Dr. KNORF" in red letters.

"DERMATOL" is the best Vulnerary; its effect in stimulating the closing up of Wounds, is described as amazing.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China.

Beware ofurious imitations.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1893.

(406)

THEY LEAD THEM ALL,

THE CELEBRATED

CALIFORNIA WINES,

from the well-known Vineyards of Messrs. KOHNER and VAN BERGEN, San Francisco, and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivia), Livermore, California.

Guaranteed to be Pure and Undiluted.

Pure BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh Consignments of BARTLETT SPRING MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.

Prices forwarded on application to MACDONALD BROTHERS & LOCKARD,

Commission Merchants,

No. 30, Water Street,

Yokohama, 12th August, 1892.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL,

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Hot-rooms are cool, dry, and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining-Room, Sitting Room, and accommodation, will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Iron Mineral Baths and

WATERS are highly recommended by the Medical Faculty, for Gout, Rheumatism, Calculus, Eczema and other afflictions.

Prices of rooms and refreshments, apply to

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM,

JOHN C. YOSTER,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1892.

(407)

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF FROM KOW-

-LOO NEIGHBOURHOOD.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CELLAR.

LOVELY SCENERY AND COOL NIGHTS.

THE IRON MINERAL BATHS and

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MISS A. HUGHES,

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(408)

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